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ject is followed down to the end. The result is highly instructive as to the changing interests of successive epochs.

The author's acquaintance with the published material relating to his subject appears to be thorough and his comments on individual works are judicious. There are only nine illustrations, the book not being intended to supply the place of an atlas of pictures.

F. B. T.

Friedrich Lübker's Reallexikon des klassischen Altertums. Achte vollständig umgearbeitete Auflage, herausgegeben von J. GEFFCKEN und E. ZIEBARTH. Leipzig-Berlin: Teubner, 1914. vii+1152 pp. M. 26 unbound; M. 28 bound.

This belongs to a class of books that fall an easy prey to the supercritical or superficial critic; for no two epitomizers will work in the same way, and he is a fool, indeed, who cannot find among so many thousand articles at least an inclusion or an exclusion of some sort that he can censure without disclosing his own limitations. The reviewer has read a considerable part of the work, and judging it in the light of the editors' purpose, has found it admirably done. It is really a first help for the ignorant, not, of course, for the wholly ignorant, but for the advanced student who lacks information about some specific point and wishes the best references to a full treatment or discussion of it. This new edition, indeed, departs radically from the plan of its predecessors, which were intended for less mature readers.

The field of classical philology has been divided among competent specialists, who in their summaries have combined clarity with conciseness uncommonly well. Moreover, there is a gratifying absence of Teutonic bias and fuller attention is given to the researches of French, Italian, English, and American scholars than the reviewer has found in any similar work. In general, the matter has been brought so closely up to the date of publication as even to note a forthcoming work. While the editors disclaim giving much attention to Orientalia, Christian literature, and the period after the sixth century of our era, adequate articles do appear in these fields. Archaeology is well cared for, and although space has been wisely economized through the admission of no pictures, references are given to the representations in art of mythological characters and scenes. Pertinent inscriptions are cited in so many connections that even a layman would appreciate the part the epigraphy plays in our studies. The numismatist will be particularly pleased to see the full use to which his subject has been put in historical and topographical articles. The eight plans inserted are useful but far from ornamental: something more presentable might have been offered, at least for Athens and Rome, without adding materially to the expense. The volume ends with tables of Greek and Roman weights and measures.

Naturally, where abbreviation has to be carried to an extreme, some difficulties will appear in the use of the book. A list of works referred to precedes the body of the lexicon. The chief trouble comes in a search for a particular man among the many grouped under one gentile name. Merely to print the initial number in heavier type would be an improvement, but even this would not help one to find Caligula under the cross-reference from that word. I notice also that Otho does not appear as a subject-title, although few would think of Salvius as the heading under which to find the biography of that emperor. For Alexander Severus you are directed to Severus, and from there to Valerius, but in vain. The reference should be to Aurelius 31. The information about Nesis should be made available by a cross-reference from that word to Aenaria. In general, however, this sort of defect does not appear.

After reading many hundreds of articles, the reviewer has felt that the Greek side is better cared for than the Roman, although there is seldom any real neglect shown of the latter. See, however, the treatment of "Parodische Dichtung," and under "Malerei" the account given of the paintings that Italy has made known to us, such as the frescoes of Pompeii and the wall decorations of the Etruscan tombs, is insufficient.

Lexica have been recently much under the reviewer's suspicion, since he has found by personal experience that even the costly *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* can exhibit almost a score of mistakes in the space of two columns. But repeated testing gives this new work of reference a good record. On p. 736, above the plan, "Fair Harvard" appears in German dress as Harward. Under Acerrae the "ff." should be omitted after 472. The reference Caes. B.C. i. 18 is correct for the Lucretius of No. 11 but not for No. 12, where it again appears. Under Perugia the name of Frothingham's book should be: *Roman Cities in Italy and Dalmatia*. On p. 998, s.v. "Suessula," 348 f. should be 384 ff. In the fifth line of p. 1045, second column, "ca. 70 ha" needs correction. Under Valgius the reference should be changed to Tib. iv. 1. 180 f.

Lübker's *Reallexikon* would be a valuable help to an American student reviewing for his oral examination for the doctorate, as well as a book of reference for all occasions. In the latter character it is the writer's first choice to take with him when he has to spend many weeks far from a classical library.

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